

Unfortunately the spreadsheet with people's names and partners never got back to me. I tried to do this by memory and put down lots of question marks. Please get back to me with your proper partner (if there's a mistake here) and I can make corrections. Email me at stbalazs@darienps.org at your earliest convenience.

George and Ali F	a	jefferson 1st bank US
mateo and ben	c	Whiskey Rebellion
abbie and Scott	e	sedition act
Lauren and Maggie B?	g	Madison v Marbury
Niko and Tyler Hermes	i	letters Baptist Church
ellie and Josie	k	Hartford Convention
anna and annabelle?	j	Embargo Act
Maggie F and Jackie	h	louisiana Purchase
Tyler Herg and Henry P	f	Virginia Resolutions
Parker and Charlie	d	washing farewell address
Connor and AJ	b	Hamilton Secr. Treasury repo

A 7

Jefferson's Opinion on the Constitutionality of a National Bank

Alastair Funkey and George Demopoulos

THE ISSUE-

Thomas Jefferson doesn't believe that the bill to create a National Bank is constitutional. If it was found to be unconstitutional it would make it impossible to ratify this bill. Jefferson believed the bill would give the Federal Government too much power.

BACKGROUND-

Alexander Hamilton proposed a national bank 3 years after the Constitutional Convention when it was decided that a National Bank was not needed.

Elastic Clause: gives congress power to pass laws to carry out the Constitution.

Commerce clause: Gives the Fed government the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between states and tribes.

HIS OPINION-

Jefferson believed that the Federal Government only has the power that the constitution has specifically stated.

It would give the Federal Government unlimited power.

States should be the ones to work on matters of local importance.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR-

Thomas Jefferson wrote the letter expressing his opinion while he was Secretary of State.

His political stance was based on keeping America as a nation of farmers and keeping the Federal government's power minimal.

BOTH SIDES AND THEIR INVOLVEMENT-

His view of the United States was one of an agrarian society and wanted little federal involvement in local issues.

His opinion was made with tyranny in mind.

Hamilton was thinking of an organized nation.

Hamilton never wanted government to become overly involved. He just didn't want to see a nation collapse over a lapse in organization.

EXCERPTS-

"They are not among the powers specially enumerated: for these are: 1st A power to lay taxes for the purpose of paying the debts of the United States; but no debt is paid by this bill, nor any tax laid. Were it a bill to raise money, its origination in the Senate would condemn it by the Constitution."

"The proprietors of the bank will be just as free as any other money holders, to lend or not to lend their money to the public.

"To lay taxes to provide for the general welfare of the United States, that is to say, "to lay taxes for the purpose of providing for the general welfare." For the laying of taxes is the power, and the general welfare the purpose for which the power is to be exercised. They are not to lay taxes *ad libitum* for any purpose they please; but only to pay the debts or provide for the welfare of the Union.

Paraphrase-

- 1.) This bill doesn't have anything to do with the government, because it's not laying taxes or paying debts.
- 2.) The bank will be just like other banks. So what's the point of creating it.
- 3.) Thomas Jefferson is saying other than the fact that the creation of a National Bank is unconstitutional, it is also unneeded. The job of the government is to lay taxes to pay off the debts of the country and benefit the nation, not to run off creating unneeded banks.

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1) What does Jefferson think of the Federal Government trying to create a National Bank?
 - a) A continuation to the elastic clause
 - b) A continuation to the commerce clause
 - c) It is unconstitutional because America is supposed to be a place of Farmers.
 - d) It is a state matter not one for the Federal Government
- 2) What kind of Society did Jefferson want for the USA?
 - a) Industrial meaning with large farms producing a lot of food.
 - b) Industrial meaning with big factories manufacturing goods.
 - c) Agrarian meaning with small farms producing what was needed.
 - d) Agrarian meaning with small factories producing what was needed.

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Jefferson's Opinion on the Constitutionality of a National Bank : 1791. Yale Law School, avalon.law.yale.edu/18th_century/bank-tj.asp. This was a trustworthy source as it provides the name of the author, the date at which it was published, and where it was written. The author also provides her own works cited at the bottom of the writing. The writing is also in a database with many other articles on different topics that also provide these same things previously stated.

Peterson, Merrill D. "Thomas Jefferson." *Jefferson, Thomas*. *Encyclopedia.com*, www.encyclopedia.com/people/history/us-history-biographies/thomas-jefferson. Accessed 14 Nov. 2017. This is a really trustworthy source because it gives the date of publication, gives the author's first and last name, is on a website with many other articles that also give the authors names and publication dates. This article gives a copyright statement at the beginning, gives the publication location at the very end and provides a works cited.

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-Connor Olson and A.I Arledge-

AJ/Connor
REPORT

of the

SECRETARY of the TREASURY [Alexander Hamilton]

of the

UNITED STATES,

on the subject of

MANUFACTURES,

presented to the

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

December, 1791

Hamilton's Bio

- Attended King's College in New York
- Recognized as a very popular public figure
- Incredibly smart

During their first meeting, Congress created the three main departments to assist the President of the United States:

- Department of foreign affairs
- War department to manage the military
- Department of the treasury to manage the country's finances.

Secretary of Treasury Department

- Appointed to be the first head of the department
- Was in charge of developing the nation's economy
- Wrote economic programs and political documents that were extremely influential
- Was given the job of fixing the United States' debt
- Believed that in order to strengthen the nation financially and politically, we must establish economic policies to fortify industry and business.

Per. 7
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Former economic influence

- The US under British rule was a mercantilist heavy
- Forced the colonies out of manufacturing and economic growth
- Colonies relied only on agriculture for economic growth
- Southerners had no problem with this reality
- Northerners were put into a very bad position
- After the war, the US needed more money to pay off debts to other nations

How does Hamilton handle this financial situation?

- First, Hamilton creates many financial programs to aid in the country's economy
- These programs prove to be very successful
- His plans reduced national debt and created a better structure for the United States financially
- Hamilton starts to think outside of the box
- Takes a look at what other nations are doing, decides manufacturing and industry are the things the US needs for growth.

Hamilton says that people still believe that agriculture is “the only productive species of industry”. He thinks it is wrong that people still believe this because the United States is a nation that is moving forward, and this means moving past this restrictive idea of working. He says that there is no “calculation” or “any detail of facts” that would suggest that agriculture is the only productive manner of industry. This strongly ties to the age of reason in which people use logic to answer questions, but on the topic of industry people lack the use of reason to solve their economical problems.

Hamilton also states that people think manufacturing and agriculture will rival each other if introduced. He believes that this

will be quite the contrary, stating that they will eventually “befriend each other” because they go hand in hand with one another. In order to manufacture one would need resources to have been grown or derived from some sort of farming. As of this time period, the colonies send their raw materials to England to be manufactured, but Hamilton thinks that it will be much more effective to manufacture in the states and to export from there. Why pay Britain to do something that the colonies are capable of doing? This is what Hamilton is asking the people to come up with answers to. He then provides the answer saying that the “variety of channels” that can be attacked with these two industries working together is “infinite”.

What is a common error within a country during its early periods of development?

- A. Different interests between two oppositions
- B. Influx of cash
- C. Choosing a leader
- D. Separating from a mother country

People believed that _____ was the only productive industry before Hamilton spoke out.

- A. Trapping
- B. Agriculture
- C. the Slave Trade
- D. Manufacturing

Hamilton was given the job of _____ after the war as the head of the US Treasury.

- A. Making a manufacturing plan
- B. Shutting down agriculture as an industry
- C. Fixing our nation's debts
- D. Repairing the trade imbalance

Whiskey Rebellion

By Mateo and Ben

The Whiskey Rebellion was a tax which the government implemented on distilled drinks in 1791, it mainly was restrictions on American whiskey which was the most popular drink at



the time in the United States. The tax did not affect all the people but it did impact the lifestyle of many people, it began to rile some people up. In the west of philly protest and violent reactions began which sparked the rebellion. The Proclamation against Opposition to Execution of laws and Excise Duties in

Western Pennsylvania was written by George Washington to address the rebellions which were beginning against the Federals trying to collect taxes from the people.

- **Issue** : people were protesting violently in Philadelphia due to the tax placed on spirits.
- **Person addressing issue**: George Washington (August 7, 1794).
- **How GW believed it should be resolved**: The people who were involved in the violent protests should surrender to the Army or will be punished. He also believed that if the acts that were made by the government were contradicted violently that it counted as treason.
- **After the Document went public**: The Government won the battle and there was a minor tax evasion. The government quickly pulled out all armed forces from the areas where fighting happened.

Back Page:

In the *proclamation against opposition to execution of laws and excise duties in western Pennsylvania* written by George Washington written on August 7, 1794 states, "Whereas by a law of United States entitled "An act to provide calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." I chose this except of the text to show that Alexander Hamilton is pushing George Washington to do something about this because the farmers of western Pennsylvania made much of their income from whiskey and also felt they did not have the right representation, "no taxation without representation." They refused to pay and attacked the house of general tax inspector, John Neville. Later on Washington gathered many militiamen and continuously went after the rebellious farmers so they could enforce the supremacy cause and to not have another "Shay's rebellion."

Difficult words:

Subversive- intent to undermine an established system, secretly.

Endeavors- trying hard to achieve something.

Unwarrantable- not being able to be authorized.

Banditti- a robber or outlaw belonging to a gang.

Forbearance- having tolerance/patience.

Stipulation- a requirement that is required in a agreement.

Forbear- to refrain from doing something.

Aforesaid- something that was spoken of previously.

Insurgent- a rebellion.

Abetting- encourage to do something wrong.

Multiple choice questions:

Question- What was the outcome of the Whiskey Rebellion?

A-Farmers won and whiskey grew in popularity.

B-The Federalist party lost the support of the people.

C-Farmers grew to appreciate George Washington.

D- More rebellions happen which causes more conflict.

Question- Why was the Whisky Rebellion so important?

A- Shows how much farmers care about their whiskey.

B- It truly started the legacy of George Washington.

C- Gained supporters across the United States.

D- It was the United States first opportunity to establish federal authority by military means.

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Our sources are credible, reliable and accurate because they come from outlets from Darien High school and have been approved. They contain much information on background knowledge and facts that I should be aware of and that I have included in my presentation religiously.

Washington Farewell Address

D7

1. **Issue:** How will Washington leave the country and its people, and what will he leave them with
2. President George Washington's Farewell Address - 1796 (abridged)
 - a. Written and performed by George Washington
 - b. The President of the United States
3. After 8 years of service to America it was time for Washington to decide whether or not he would run for another term or change the face of the world and the united states government forever
4. Washington thought that it was time for him to step down and leave the realm of public service for the rest of his life
 - a. In his farewell address he left the country with what he thinks are the most important things are for the America to keep in mind after he leaves.

Address Paraphrased (¶=Paragraph)

1. ¶ Washington's second term is coming to an end
 - a. Who the people decide to choose as their new chief of staff is the topic of interest during the time in the country (1796)
 - b. Washington had been advised by many to run for a further term as president
 - c. To this he said that it is in his and the countries best interest that he step down from his current position after his second term comes to an end
 - d. He makes clear in the address that a president shouldn't have more than 2 terms
 - a. By this he will be the example on how the future of the country is to be run
2. ¶ Where there is good there will also evil
 - a. Washington describes the relationship between the american government and its people is the glue holds this country and its liberty together
 - b. Although America comes with liberty and freedom that can easily be stripped away
 - c. No one knows what the future of our country may hold
 - i. Washington even describes that an enemy of the state whether internal or foreign may attempt to take over or even brainwash the people into stripping them of their own rights
 - d. No matter what happens or who is elected into office it is our duty as americans to make sure that all of our freedoms, equality, and safety of the people are held together
 - i. The people must stick together, never isolate each other and fight against the possible tyranny of the government
3. ¶ Checks & Balances
 - a. The system in place to ensure that no one section of the government becomes too powerful
 - b. If the new president or any branch of the government for that matter has the chance to overpower another, judging by our history and our inherent human nature, the lust for absolute power will most likely consume whomever we let wield it
 - c. He made explicit that keeping these checks and balances in our government is as necessary as it was to institute them
4. ¶ foreign affairs
 - a. We must be peaceful yet also stay neutral to all countries outside of our own in order to prevent from unnecessary feud
 - b. We must make sure that we as americans stay unified and the government is kept in check
 - c. He hopes that whoever succeeds him withholds what is in the best interest of the nation and its people

Quote

Washington Farewell Address

“Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest in cases where no real common interest exists...Against the insidious wiles(manipulating or persuading someone to do what one wants.) of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government... Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course.”

Washington says that picking sides and forming alliances will make America act against its own interests even when we think that we are acting in our own interest. Washington also states that throughout history, involvement in foreign affairs has been the “enemy of a republic government” and urges the US to stay out of foreign affairs.

I chose this portion because this is the exact opposite of what the US does today. Washington wanted us to stay out of foreign affairs and since his request we have been in two world wars, multiple wars in other countries, large contributor and member of NATO, and are one of the five permanent members of the UN security council. It can be said that we have done the exact opposite of what Washington wanted. However there was a long period of time where the US did keep out of foreign wars and alliances until WWII when the isolationist ideology died out (after WWI people did want to revert back to an isolationist policy which is why isolationism in the US did not dissipate until WWII).

Multiple Choice

- 1. Did Washington support amendments to the Constitution?**
 - a. Yes, if the people's opinion was to change it
 - b. Yes, only if the Supreme Court thinks it is necessary
 - c. No, he thought the Constitution should never be changed
 - d. Yes, if both the Supreme Court and people agreed

- 2. Why would Washington first say that we should treat other nations with kindness but then said that we should not form alliances with them?**
 - a. Because he thought being nice to other nations would make us look better
 - b. Because he thought as long as we were nice to them we would avoid conflict with them
 - c. Because he thought that it would create good relations (not alliances) and did not want the US thinking they were better than other nations
 - d. Because he thought that if we treated one nation better than another it would make other nations mad at us for not treating them equally

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1. Our first source is credible because it is from a widely known and used source “History.com”
2. Our second source is credible because it is our textbook and was provided to us by our teacher

period 6 or 7 (circle)

1789 Sedition Act

By: Scott Roney and Abbie Lia

For the Sedition Acts- People in the young were abusing their power in order to silence or keep officials out of positions of power. The power was abused in order to intimidate government officials by falsifying information in an article or rumor which would deface and dishonor government officials in order to sway public opinion of an certain official.

Vs.

Against- the argument that supported the people who were against the Sedition act stated that the constitutional rights of the people who were committing these acts were being violated and The government was abusing its power to govern the people and the people's right to protest.

Background- The Sedition Act was enacted in the aftermath of the french revolution under the John Adams administration. The Act was in place for only three years in order to allow government officials to govern without intimidation by the public. The public was angry because the US was not getting involved in the revolution even after the French helped the US. The people began to commit sedition against government officials in order to sway the public and political vote.

Section 1- The first act states how if anyone is gathering with the intent to intimidate a government official by inciting riot or civil unrest in order to sway the officials decision can be arrested and they will be convicted of a high crime with will be given a fine of no less than 5000 dollars and a six month to five year sentence that may be shortened due to good behavior

Section 2- If anyone should write an editorial piece that bends the truth of the situation in order to defame, deface and cause civil unrest over false information will be arrested and given a fine up to two thousand dollars and up to two years in jail

Section 3- The third section of the Sedition act states that if any prosecuted under this law and any section stated before the defendant will have to prove why the article or statement written is truthful. Once the defendant has stated their case then the Jury will decide whether the defendant is guilty or not.

Section 4- The fourth and final section of the Sedition act states that the act will be in place until March 3rd, 1801. The section also states that even though the act will no longer be in place it doesn't mean that a person who violates this act after the expiration date cannot be prosecuted.

“With intent to defame the said government, or either house of the said congress, or the said President, to bring them, or either of them, into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, or either or any of them, the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States”

This excerpt describes a person who taints the reputation of the government, congress or president. Someone who creates a voice speaking out publicly against the government causing the people to think negatively towards them and spark rebellion. The importance of this segment is that it describes the acts of the people that would result in imprisonment with the Sedition Acts in place.

Defame- to damage the good reputation of someone

Disrepute- the state of being held in low esteem by the public

Sedition- conduct or speech against inciting people to rebel against authority

Multiple Choice:

Who was the president during the sedition acts?

- a. Thomas Jefferson
- b. John Adams
- c. George Washington
- d. James Madison

Why were some people angry about the sedition acts?

- a. It violated the constitution
- b. It increased rebellion
- c. It took away land from the people
- d. They lacked a say in the government

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Henri Pfeifle, Tyler Herget

History

Mr. Balazs

11/9/17

The Virginia Resolution

- James Madison drafted the constitution and since the Alien and Sedition Acts both violated the constitution, Madison felt it was unjust so he published the Virginia Resolution in 1798.
- What lead to the resolution was the Alien and Sedition Act. The Alien Act gave the president the right to punish citizens who judged dangerously to the peace and safety of the United States. The Sedition Act interfered with the freedom of the press and freedom of speech (1st amendment).
- The Issue at the time was that the republicans felt that it was unfair and that such acts should not be able to be passed.
- The Resolution posed the question of who should decide when a federal law or government action violates the U.S. constitution.
- So the Republicans wanted the states to be able to declare the acts unconstitutional while the Federalists wanted the country's decisions to be made by the supreme court.
- In the end the the two resolutions were not accepted because the federalists controlled most of the state governments, and the Supremacy Clause posed the answer to the problem stating that federal law exceeds state law so the resolutions would never have been passed.

Virginia Resolutions (1798): James Madison

- On December 24, 1798 the Virginia Resolution was published to the public

Madison wrote this resolution to resolve the problem of the Alien Act and the Sedition Act, he states that the Virginia Assembly has "... the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them."
- Madison statement within this resolution shows the purpose, and that it was to abolish the progress of evil through such acts. The people apart of the assembly wanted specific rights and so they felt it was necessary to speak up. This is important because it shows the willingness of the people to stand up for their rights.

Vocab:

Unequivocally: in a way that is clear and unambiguous:

Peremptorily: leaving no opportunity for denial or refusal; imperative:

Enumerated: to mention separately as if in counting; name one by one; specify

Palpable: readily or plainly seen, heard, perceived, etc.; obvious; evident:

Interpose: to place between; cause to intervene:

Appertaining: to belong as a part, right, possession

Sundry: various or diverse

Expound: to set forth or state in detail

Multiple choice questions

1. Which Amendment does the Virginia Resolution claim the Sedition Act violates?
 - a. 1st amendment
 - b. 2nd amendment
 - c. 3rd amendment
 - d. 4th amendment
2. Why were the Alien and Sedition Acts so unpopular?
 - a. People felt it was unfair that the the Government had the right to enforce these acts.
 - b. The president had the right to punish citizens
 - c. It interfered with the freedom of speech and press
 - d. All of the above

Citation

Textbook: Boyer, Paul S. *Boyers The American nation*. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1998.

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s.

Marbury vs. Madison (1803)

Court Debate:

How much of a say supreme court officials should have in the commission of federal officers?

Underlying Issue:

How much power should the Supreme Court have and what issues can they make decisions on?

Context:

Marshall: Supreme Court chief justice

Marbury: appointed Justice of Peace by Adams at the very end of his term

Madison: Jefferson's Secretary of State arguing to prevent Marbury from commission

Events leading to issue:

On February 27, 1801, the Judiciary Act of 1801 was enacted, allowing President John Adams to appoint 16 new federal officials and judges. As Adams and John Marshall signed commissions, not all were delivered before Thomas Jefferson became president. One person affected was William Marbury, who did not receive commission because Jefferson told his Secretary of State, James Madison, to refuse to provide it.

Reading/Counter-argument:

Marbury decides to go to court against Madison, arguing that he wrongfully did not receive his commission. He argued that Madison did not meet his public duty, giving the supreme court the right to intervene on the issue. However, Madison and President Jefferson did not want a federalist in their office. While it was constitutional for the Supreme Court to grant Marbury commission, they ultimately decided not to because the Judiciary Act of 1789 (the law that originally allowed Marbury to demand his commission) was unconstitutional. The Judiciary Act of 1789 also allowed the Supreme Court to issue writs of mandamus to people holding office under the authority of the US.

Outcome:

- The Court ultimately and unanimously decided not to make Madison deliver the commission to Marbury
- Supreme court ruled that when laws conflict with the constitution, they would dissolve the law
- Creates one of many opinions that Marshall has as to what cases the Supreme Court should have control over
- Marshall established the judicial branch as an equal partner with executive and legislative branches within the developing system of government

Word bank:

- Writ: form of written command in the name of a court to act or abstain from acting.
- Mandamus: a judicial writ issued as a command to an inferior court or ordering a person to perform a public duty.
- Appellate-court concerned with or dealing with applications for decisions to be reversed
- Commission: a duty given to a person or group

Excerpt:

“So if the law be in opposition to the constitution; if both the law and the constitution apply to a particular case, so that the court must either decide that case conformably to the law, disregarding the Constitution; or conformably to the constitution, disregarding the law; the court must determine which of these conflicting rules governs the case. This is of the very essence to judicial duty...”

Paraphrase:

Marshall says here that if a law and the constitution both apply to a case, the supreme court must decide the course of action.

Analysis:

This case helped to determine what powers the supreme court has. In this excerpt, Marshall is emphasizing that the role of the Supreme Court is to interpret laws and determine what should prevail when two laws conflict. Marshall, for the first time since the United States was formed, is specifically establishing the duties of the court. Throughout the case he is sharing his knowledge of the powers of the courts and which decisions they are not entitled to make constitutionally.

Concrete multiple choice:

For which of the following offices does the supreme court NOT have immediate jurisdiction?

- a. Ambassadors
- b. Town mayors
- c. Public ministers
- d. Consuls

Abstract multiple choice:

How would the anti-federalists feel about the court's decision to sacrifice some of its power?

- a. They would like it as it gives the supreme court more power to make more decisions.
- b. They would like it as it delegates more power to the states as stated in the constitution.
- c. They would not like it as they believe in a strong, extremely efficient central government, which this decision goes against.
- d. They would not like it as they don't agree with the values of Marshall, the supreme court justice.

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Jackie Benisch & Maggie Fitzmaurice

Mr. Balazs

American History 300, Period 7

November 9th, 2017

Louisiana Purchase

Front Page:

The Louisiana purchase was one of the biggest purchases made in American history, it granted the US with 828,000 miles of land as well as the New Orleans port. The Louisiana Territory was originally owned by the French and the port of New Orleans was owned by Spain, but was secretly owned by the French. The US very much wanted the port of New Orleans due to the fact that $\frac{1}{3}$ of US goods passed through the port of New Orleans as well as the Mississippi river flowed through the port. The US put in an offer to own the port of New Orleans, and ended up buying the port as well as the Louisiana Territory for 15 million. The issue was, Thomas Jefferson did not have the authority to own this huge piece of land. He therefore wrote a letter to John Breckinridge asking him to write a constitutional amendment. John Breckinridge was an attorney general and he was known for writing amendments within the United States government. Jefferson believed that writing an amendment would help get the Federalists on board with the purchase and give Jefferson more authority, as well as stating how beneficial the purchase would be for the country. Breckinridge ignored the letter and instead created a coalition of senators to approve the purchase; due to the fact that he believed the purchase did not require an amendment. The purchase was approved, and the US became the owner of the port of New Orleans as well as the Louisiana Territory.

Back Page:

Excerpt: “Objections are raising to the eastward against the vast extent of our boundaries, and propositions are made to exchange Louisiana, or part of it, for the Floridas. But, as I have said, we shall get the Floridas without.”

Paraphrase: Objections and concerns have risen about how large the country is becoming, and suggestions have been made to give up part of Louisiana for the Floridas. However, that will not be necessary.

Connections: I chose to paraphrase this portion because it shows Jefferson's ambition and how persistent he was to get all the land he wanted. He ignored the concerns that were brought to him, and would not listen to the apprehensions about taking control of the large amount of land. Jefferson was very determined and was not willing to settle for any lesser amount of land than what he wanted. Jefferson was persistent enough that he bought the land without the approval to own it.

Vocab:

- Procuring- to obtain something
- Acquisition- an asset or object bought or obtained
- Metaphysical subtleties- abstract and small distinctions
- Appeal- to make a serious or urgent request
- Fugitive- quick to disappear
- Ward- child
- Disavow- deny any responsibility or support
- Indemnity- security or protection against a financial loss

Multiple Choice

1. How much did the US buy the Louisiana Territory for?
 - a. \$5 million
 - b. \$10 million
 - c. \$15 million
 - d. \$20 million

2. What was the benefit to having the Louisiana Territory?
 - a. Control of the port of New Orleans
 - b. Access to the Mississippi river
 - c. a growing population, because of
the people already in this land
 - d. Both a and b

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Niko Witkowski and Tyler Hermes

300 U.S. History

Mr. Balazs

11/14/17

Letters of the Baptist Church

The issues concerning the Letters of the Baptist Church to Thomas Jefferson originated with the lack of division between the church and the state. The Danbury Baptist Association reached out to Jefferson in 1801, who at the time had recently been elected President, with a letter. In this letter the Baptists of Danbury bring up to Jefferson the need for separation between the Church and the State. They did not write the letter to Jefferson because they were angry that he hadn't put emphasis on separating the two. Jefferson was in fact praised in the letters as they described him as "beloved" and that God had created him to be an excellent President. They wrote the letters to the president because they were slightly concerned. They wanted to ensure that he did not plan on combining the powers of the church and federal government, not only during his time as president but beyond that time frame. Upon reading the letter Jefferson agreed that this would be the best idea and ensured to the members of the association that they would be separated. He was able to come to this decision with little distress because he for one felt as though this was the smartest decision. This may have been because he was a deist, which means that he believed that God didn't interfere directly with humans on earth, which insinuates that he wouldn't be looking for

providence and things of that nature in his political role. Thus wouldn't need to combine the church and the government to do his job.

Word Bank:

<p>Rejoice: Feel or show great joy or delight.</p> <p>Pompous: Affectedly and irritatingly grand, solemn, or self-important.</p> <p>Coincident: Occurring together in space or time.</p> <p>Pretence: An attempt to make something that is not the case appear true.</p> <p>Prevail: Prove more powerful than opposing forces; be victorious.</p> <p>Arduous: Involving or requiring strenuous effort; difficult and tiring.</p>	<p>Courtly: Polished or refined, as befitting a royal court.</p> <p>Revolution: A forcible overthrow of a government or social order in favor of a new system.</p> <p>Degrading: Causing a loss of self-respect; humiliating.</p> <p>Reproach: Address (someone) in such a way as to express disapproval or disappointment.</p> <p>Genial: Friendly and cheerful.</p>
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"Religion is at all times and places a Matter between God and Individuals- That no man ought to suffer in Name, person or effects on account of his religious Opinions- That the legitimate Power of civil Government extends no further than to punish the man who works ill to his neighbour"

Paraphrase: Religion will always be a conversation between people and God. No person will ever be penalized or punished for anything said to God or the church. The power of the government and its leaders is no greater than the ability to punish one who does wrong to another man. We decided that this paragraph should be the one we further explained because this small excerpt truly depicts the real issue at hand. The whole reason that a letter was sent to Jefferson was because the church wanted to make sure that the government did not overstep the boundaries of their power into the religious realm. They wanted to really emphasize that the government did not have the

power to restrict what the people did religiously and they could only punish people who broke political laws.

1. Who approved of the idea of having the church and government be two separate powers according to the letters from the Danbury Baptist Association to Jefferson?

- a. Thomas Jefferson alone
- b. The Danbury Baptist Association alone
- c. Both Thomas Jefferson and the Danbury Baptist Association
- d. Neither Thomas Jefferson nor the Danbury Baptist Association

2. Why did the Danbury Baptist Association write this letter to Thomas Jefferson?

- a. Jefferson had been doing a poor job in his presidency thus far keeping religion and politics separate.
- b. The DBA was concerned, they wanted to ensure the separation between church and state for the time to come.
- c. The DBA wanted Jefferson to combine the church and state's powers into one larger, central power
- d. The DBA was angry with Jefferson for allowing the government to take over the churches.

Answers Key:

1. C

2. B

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All three of our sources used are accurate because one of them is the class textbook which we know is credible, and the other two were sources that we found straight from the school's databases, which means they were written and published by credible people and have accurate facts.

Annabelle Mueller and Anna Corbett
Mr. Balazs
American History P7
November 9th, 2017

1807 Embargo Act

- Created by Thomas Jefferson who was the president at the time
 - He did not want the united states to be involved in the war so he create the embargo act to avoid fighting with England
 - He thought the european countries would acknowledge that having neutral seas is important
- Created on December 22, 1807
- prohibited American ships from trading in all foreign ports
 - It devastated the economy
 - Farmers couldn't sell their produce
 - Sailors lost their jobs
 - People began to smuggle their imports and exports across the borders
- The act was created because great Britain and France were at war and the British were taking American ships and sailors and saying they were British
 - This is called impressment: capturing sailors and forcing them into British naval services
- designed to make France and England to stop interfering illegally with U.S. merchant ships attempting to bring goods to Europe
- In 1809 congress repealed the act and replaced it with the non interourse act of 1809

Quote: "Rather than achieving its goal the act dramatically lowered American exports, denied merchants and producers their income from raw materials, cost sailors their jobs, and forced the closure of american ports."

Paraphrase/analysis: In this quote they are explaining how the embargo act has not done what it was expected to do, which was avoid getting involved in the war. Instead the embargo act lowered american exports, which hurt the economy, made it difficult and almost impossible for merchants and producers to make money, made many sailors unemployed and forced many American ports to close. Although the embargo did keep America from going to war, it was disastrous for many Americans.

Multiple choice questions:

1. What reaction did the united states have to the embargo act of 1807?
 - a. Most of the Americans agreed with it
 - b. Most of the Americans disagreed with it and refused to follow it
 - c. Americans lost their jobs and it wrecked the economy
 - d. The economy benefitted from it and the US avoided war
2. What did Thomas Jefferson intend to do when creating the Embargo Act of 1807
 - a. Avoid the war between England and France
 - b. Avoid war with korea
 - c. He wanted to enforce a more mercantilist economy
 - d. He wanted to make a huge change in America's economy

Definitions:

- Legislation: laws, considered collectively.
- Enacted: make (a bill or other proposal) law.
- Commerce: the activity of buying and selling, especially on a large scale
- Impressment: refers to the act of taking men into a military or naval force by compulsion, with or without notice
- Revenue: income
- Jurisdiction: power to make legal decisions
- Construed: interpret (a word or action) in a particular way
- Ballast: heavy material, improve stability
- Wares: manufactured articles of a specified type
- Consignee: the buyer of a shipment
- Bond: an agreement
- Sureties: a person who takes responsibility for another's performance of an undertaking, for example their appearing in court or the payment of a debt or it can mean being sure or certain of something
- Relanded: to land again
- Liabile: responsible by law; legally answerable or likely to do or to be something

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Boyer, Paul. *The American Nation*. Edited by Jim Eckel et al., Austin, Harcourt Brace Company. This source is very credible because the author Paul Boyer is a Merle Curti professor of history at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, and direction of the universities institute for research in humanities. He has a Ph.D from Harvard in 1966, and he has written many articles, essays, and books including *Salem Possessed: the Social Origins of Witchcraft*, he won the John H. Dunning prize of the American Historical Association for this book.



The Hartford Convention

What was the Hartford Convention?

- A series of secret meetings of New England Federalist delegates (MA, CT, RI, VT, NH) during the War of 1812. Meetings were held at the Old State House in Hartford, Ct. The first meeting was held in December of 1814.

What was discussed/What caused or led to the Hartford Convention?

- The Federalist Party's opposition to the war of 1812.
 - They wanted peace and strong trade relations with Britain.
- The opposition to the implementation of the Embargo Act of 1807
- Was not approved because New England states believed that it would have a detrimental effect on their economy.
- New England states felt that the Southern States had been favored by the government because past presidents and the current president had come from the South.
- The possibility of secession.
 - This was not followed through without the fear it would cause a civil war.
- Amending the Constitution in hopes it would favor the North more.

What were some counter arguments/disagreements towards it?

- The Counter Argument of the Federalist ideas were the anti-Federalists who favored the war, and the use of embargo on Britain.
- The anti-Federalist group disapproved of the Hartford convention and ultimately determined it to be an act of treason.

What were the results of the Convention?

- The request that the Federal Government would provide financial aid to support the North in hopes it would recover from the inability to trade
- The desire for the emphasis on States Rights
- Request that $\frac{2}{3}$ of government votes for war to be declared

What ever happened?

-By the time the Messengers finally arrived in Washington D.C. with a final list of the requests and amendments of the Constitution, the changes the Federalist group proposed were no longer considered very relevant. The Treaty of Ghent had been signed and the war was officially over. Overall, the Hartford convention resulted in the fall of the Federalist Party. A result was the concept of States Rights emerged more prominent than before. The Federalists were no longer seen as trustworthy since their meeting had been in secrecy.

"That it be and hereby is recommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the Government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement, whereby the said States may, separately or in concert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defense of their territory against the enemy, and a reasonable portion of the taxes, collected within said States, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, and appropriated to the payment of the balance due said States, and to the future defense of the same. The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid to be charged to the United States"

Paraphrased:

The States are requesting that an application be sent to the Government requesting that they are allowed to decide how to defend their territory against the enemy (British), and that a reasonable amount of the taxes collected within their state be put into their debt securities, for their future defense. They want to make sure that the portion of these taxes are credited toward the United States, and not to the British.

Why we chose it (how it connects to the reading and events):

We chose this paragraph from the Hartford Convention because it is one of the leading factors of why this convention was held. It discusses the ideas of how citizens of the US wish to have defense over their own territory and have their taxes go towards their state rather than the British for their own security. It reveals how a lot of the issues going on during the time of this convention were over freedom and security of the individual.

Words:

Appropriated - suitable or fitting for a particular purpose, person, occasion, etc.

Disbursements - the payment of money from a fund

- 1) Which of the following was not a cause of the Hartford Convention?
 - a) North feeling neglected by the government
 - b) Disagreements over the religious beliefs in the South
 - c) New England upset over their economy
 - d) The Federal Government's continued involvement in the War of 1812
- 2) Although the Hartford Convention was unsuccessful, what did it contribute to?
 - a) Rise of the Federalist Party
 - b) Fall of the Anti-Federalist
 - c) The rise of the idea of States Rights

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Boyer, Paul. "The War of 1812." *The American Nation*, Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 2003, pp. 212-13. Paul Boyer's "The American Nation" textbook can be considered a credible and reliable source because Boyer himself is a well known professor around the country. His extensive education in America as a nation makes his knowledge the extensive and reliable. He was awarded a Phd from Harvard. He is also the author of many other types of literature. His work is checked over by an extensive amount of people, who contribute to the credibility of this textbook. This textbook is trusted by thousands of schools to give children a strong education.

The Editors of Encyclopædia Britannica. *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Encyclopædia Britannica, 15 July 2016,

www.britannica.com/event/Hartford-Convention. Accessed 13 Nov. 2017. Encyclopædia britannica is known globally as an educational publisher. It is used in schools, libraries and universities all around the world. The source is credible because the work is developed by scholars, experts, and educators. The goal of this resource is to provide a reliable educational source for students and others to refer to. The company has had a well known profile since 1768. The writers are well educated and their work is checked over by others making it the best it can be.